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ITALY.

Report from Naples and Palermo.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Buonocore reports, October 12 for the week ended October 10, 1903, that the following ships were inspected at Naples and Palermo:

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.	Number of steerage passengers recommended for rejection.
Oct. 7	California.....	New York.....	777	120	1,060	25
7	Liguria.....	do.....	902	200	1,330	22
7	Roma.....	do.....	819	220	1,300	16
8	San Gottardo.....	do.....	192	10	407	13
10	Sicilia.....	do.....				

PALERMO.

Oct. 4	Napolitan Prince.....	New York.....	538	40	600	33
9	San Gottardo.....	do.....	249	60	450	33

MEXICO.

Report from Tampico.

Temporary Acting Assistant Surgeon Lippincott reports, October 12, as follows:

Week ended October 10, 1903.

Bills of health issued.....	3
Vessels inspected and passed.....	2
Vessels disinfected and passed.....	1
Personnel of crew.....	87
Passengers.....	0
Baggage.....	0

During the week there were 26 deaths from all causes, of which 1 was from yellow fever, 5 from tuberculosis, 1 from caquexia palustre, 1 from pernicious fever, and 18 from noncontagious causes.

There were 6 new cases of yellow fever officially reported and 12 left from the previous week, making a total of 18 cases for the week ending October 10, 1903.

The situation is apparently unchanged and the surrounding country is still badly infected.

Report from Vera Cruz.

Assistant Surgeon Goldberger reports, October 12, as follows: During the week ended October 10, 1903, there was recorded in this city a total of 62 deaths, of which 9 were credited to malarial fevers, 5 to tuberculosis, and 11 to yellow fever.

The improvement in the yellow-fever situation referred to in my last report continues. The total number of cases reported during the

first ten days of the current month is 62, with 15 deaths. I believe, however, that conditions are better than these figures would indicate. So far as my opportunities for observation permit me to judge, I believe that at least 50 per cent of these reported cases were æstivo-autumnal fever. Of the latter disease very few were fatal, so that the number of deaths (15) reported as due to yellow fever is fairly near the truth and so raises the yellow-fever mortality rate to about 50 per cent, which I believe to be fairly accurate, and if anything rather under than over states it.

NICARAGUA.

Report from Bluefields, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports, October 11, 1903, as follows: Week ended October 10, 1903. Present officially estimated population, 4,000; number of deaths during the week, 3; prevailing disease, malarial fever; general sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good. Two of the above-reported deaths were from gunshot wounds, the third from tuberculosis.

Bills of health were issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Name of vessel.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
Oct. 4	Alabama	18	5	0	0
8	Utstein	15	1	0	2
8	Agnes	13	0	0	0
9	Osceola	32	0	0	0

QUEENSLAND.

Plague in Brisbane and Townsville.

Consul-General Bray transmits the following telegrams:

VICTORIA, *September 15, 1903.*

Premier, Queensland, reports two cases plague occurred Brisbane, which ended fatally 12th instant. All precautions taken.

EDMUND BARTON.

VICTORIA, *September 10, 1903.*

Premier, Queensland, reports fresh case plague occurred Townsville 4th instant; ended fatally 6th. All precautions taken.

EDMUND BARTON.

Foreign and insular statistical reports of countries and cities—Yearly and monthly.

AUSTRALIA—*New South Wales—Newcastle.*—Month of August, 1903. Estimated population, 49,100. Total number of deaths, 50, including enteric fever 1, and 4 from scarlet fever.

Queensland—Brisbane.—Month of May, 1903. Estimated population, 119,428. Total number of deaths, 137, including diphtheria 2, enteric fever 4, and 4 from plague.